

Appendix 2

Principal UN Organs

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all 192 members of the United Nations. As of December 31, 2006, they are:

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946	Comoros	Nov. 12, 1975
Albania	Dec. 14, 1955	Congo	Sept. 20, 1960
Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962	Congo, Democratic	
Andorra	July 28, 1993	Republic of the	Sept. 20, 1960
Angola	Dec. 1, 1976	Costa Rica	Nov. 2, 1945
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov. 11, 1981	Cote d'Ivoire	Sept. 20, 1960
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	Croatia	May 22, 1992
Armenia	March 2, 1992	Cuba	Oct. 24, 1945
Australia	Nov. 1, 1945	Cyprus	Sept. 20, 1960
Austria	Dec. 14, 1955	Czech Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Azerbaijan	March 2, 1992	Denmark	Oct. 24, 1945
Bahamas	Sept. 18, 1973	Djibouti	Sept. 20, 1977
Bahrain	Sept. 21, 1971	Dominica	Dec. 18, 1978
Bangladesh	Sept. 17, 1974	Dominican Republic	Oct. 24, 1945
Barbados	Dec. 9, 1966	Ecuador	Dec. 21, 1945
Belarus	Oct. 24, 1945	Egypt	Oct. 24, 1945
Belgium	Dec. 27, 1945	El Salvador	Oct. 24, 1945
Belize	Sept. 25, 1981	Equatorial Guinea	Nov. 12, 1968
Benin	Sept. 20, 1960	Eritrea	May 28, 1993
Bhutan	Sept. 21, 1960	Estonia	Sept. 17, 1991
Bolivia	Nov. 14, 1945	Ethiopia	Nov. 13, 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 22, 1992	Fiji	Oct. 13, 1970
Botswana	Oct. 17, 1966	Finland	Dec. 14, 1955
Brazil	Oct. 24, 1945	France	Oct. 24, 1945
Brunei Darussalam	Sept. 21, 1984	Gabon	Sept. 20, 1960
Bulgaria	Dec. 14, 1955	Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965
Burkina Faso	Sept. 20, 1960	Georgia	July 31, 1992
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Germany	Sept. 18, 1973
Cambodia	Dec. 14, 1955	Ghana	March 8, 1957
Cameroon	Sept. 20, 1960	Greece	Oct. 25, 1945
Canada	Nov. 9, 1945	Grenada	Sept. 17, 1974
Cape Verde	Sept. 16, 1975	Guatemala	Nov. 21, 1945
Central African Republic	Sept. 20, 1960	Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958
Chad	Sept. 20, 1960	Guinea-Bissau	Sept. 17, 1974
Chile	Oct. 24, 1945	Guyana	Sept. 20, 1966
China	Oct. 24, 1945	Haiti	Oct. 24, 1945
Colombia	Nov. 5, 1945	Honduras	Dec. 17, 1945
		Hungary	Dec. 14, 1955
		Iceland	Nov. 19, 1946

United States Participation in the United Nations—2006

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
India	Oct. 30, 1945	Nicaragua	Oct. 24, 1945
Indonesia	Sept. 28, 1950	Niger	Sept. 20, 1960
Iran	Oct. 24, 1945	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Iraq	Dec. 21, 1945	Norway	Nov. 27, 1945
Ireland	Dec. 14, 1955	Oman	Oct. 7, 1971
Israel	May 11, 1949	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Italy	Dec. 14, 1955	Palau	Dec. 15, 1994
Jamaica	Sept. 18, 1962	Panama	Nov. 13, 1945
Japan	Dec. 18, 1956	Papua New Guinea	Oct. 10, 1975
Jordan	Dec. 14, 1955	Paraguay	Oct. 24, 1945
Kazakhstan	March 2, 1992	Peru	Oct. 31, 1945
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Philippines	Oct. 24, 1945
Kiribati	Sept. 14, 1999	Poland	Oct. 24, 1945
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	Sept. 17, 1991	Portugal	Dec. 14, 1955
Korea, Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Qatar	Sept. 21, 1971
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Romania	Dec. 14, 1955
Kyrgyzstan	March 2, 1992	Russian Federation	Oct. 24, 1945
Laos	Dec. 14, 1955	Rwanda	Sept. 18, 1962
Latvia	Sept. 17, 1991	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Sept. 23, 1983
Lebanon	Oct. 24, 1945	Saint Lucia	Sept. 18, 1979
Lesotho	Oct. 17, 1966	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Sept. 16, 1980
Liberia	Nov. 2, 1945	Samoa	Dec. 15, 1976
Libya	Dec. 14, 1955	San Marino	March 2, 1992
Liechtenstein	Sept. 18, 1990	Sao Tome and Principe	Sept. 16, 1975
Lithuania	Sept. 17, 1991	Saudi Arabia	Oct. 24, 1945
Luxembourg	Oct. 24, 1945	Senegal	Sept. 28, 1960
Madagascar	Sept. 20, 1960	Serbia*	Nov. 1, 2000
Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964	Seychelles	Sept. 21, 1976
Malaysia	Sept. 17, 1957	Sierra Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Maldives	Sept. 21, 1965	Singapore	Sept. 21, 1965
Mali	Sept. 28, 1960	Slovak Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Malta	Dec. 1, 1964	Slovenia	May 22, 1992
Marshall Islands	Sept. 17, 1991	Solomon Islands	Sept. 19, 1978
Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961	Somalia	Sept. 20, 1960
Mauritius	April 24, 1968	South Africa	Nov. 7, 1945
Mexico	Nov. 7, 1945	Spain	Dec. 14, 1955
Micronesia	Sept. 17, 1991	Sri Lanka	Dec. 14, 1955
Moldova	March 2, 1992	Sudan	Nov. 12, 1956
Monaco	May 28, 1993	Suriname	Dec. 4, 1975
Mongolia	Oct. 27, 1961	Swaziland	Sept. 24, 1968
Montenegro*	June 28, 2006	Sweden	Nov. 19, 1946
Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956	Switzerland	Sept. 10, 2002
Mozambique	Sept. 16, 1975	Syria	Oct. 24, 1945
Myanmar (Burma)	April 19, 1948	Tajikistan	March 2, 1992
Namibia	April 23, 1990	Tanzania	Dec. 14, 1961
Nauru, Republic of	Sept. 14, 1999	Thailand	Dec. 16, 1946
Nepal	Dec. 14, 1955		
Netherlands	Dec. 10, 1945		
New Zealand	Oct. 24, 1945		

Principal UN Organs

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The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	April 8, 1993	Ukraine	Oct. 24, 1945
Timor-Leste	Sept. 27, 2002	United Arab Emirates	Dec. 9, 1971
Togo	Sept. 20, 1960	United Kingdom	Oct. 24, 1945
Tonga, Kingdom of	Sept. 14, 1999	United States	Oct. 24, 1945
Trinidad and Tobago	Sept. 18, 1962	Uruguay	Dec. 18, 1945
Tunisia	Nov. 12, 1956	Uzbekistan	March 2, 1992
Turkey	Oct. 24, 1945	Vanuatu	Sept. 15, 1981
Tuvalu	Sept. 5, 2000	Venezuela	Nov. 15, 1945
Turkmenistan	March 2, 1992	Vietnam	Sept. 20, 1977
Uganda	Oct. 25, 1962	Yemen	Sept. 30, 1947
		Zambia	Dec. 1, 1964
		Zimbabwe	Aug. 25, 1980

*The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an original member of the United Nations (signing the Charter on October 19, 1945) until its dissolution following the establishment and subsequent admission as new members of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted as a member on November 1, 2000.

On February 4, 2003, the name of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia/Montenegro. On June 3, 2006, Montenegro declared independence from Serbia.

The 60th regular session of the General Assembly, which had been suspended December 23, 2005, held resumed sessions during 2006. The session was formally closed on September 11.

The 10th Emergency Special Session was reconvened in November and December 2006 to discuss Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The 61st regular session of the General Assembly convened September 12, 2006, and was suspended December 22.

The Assembly elected Haya Rashed al-Khalifa (Bahrain) as President and the Chairs of the Delegations of Bhutan, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Croatia, France, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kuwait, Libya, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Zimbabwe as the 21 Vice Presidents.

The Chairs of the six Main Committees, on which each member may be represented, were:

First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)—
Mona Juul (Norway)

United States Participation in the United Nations—2006

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)—Tiina Intelmann (Estonia)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural)—Hamid al Bayati (Iraq)

Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)—Madhu Raman Acharya (Nepal)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)—Yousef Yousfi (Algeria)

Sixth Committee (Legal)—Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo (Mexico)

The General Committee (steering committee) is composed of the President, the 21 Vice Presidents, and the Chairs of the six Main Committees of the General Assembly.

Security Council

The Security Council is composed of five members designated in the Charter as permanent (China, France, Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and 10 members elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

2006: Argentina, Denmark, Greece, Japan, and Tanzania

2007: Congo, Ghana, Peru, Qatar, and Slovakia

On October 16, the Assembly elected Belgium, Indonesia, Italy, and South Africa as members of the Security Council for 2-year terms of office beginning January 1, 2007. Panama was elected on November 7.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of the United States and the other four permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, and the United Kingdom).

In 1994, the Trusteeship Council adopted an amendment to its rules of procedure stating that it will meet in the future only on request. The Council held its 65th session in August.

Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

ECOSOC is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

2006: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Indonesia, Italy, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, and the United States of America;

2007: Albania, Australia, Brazil, Chad, China, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Guinea, Iceland, India, Lithuania, Mexico, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, Thailand, and the United Kingdom;

Principal UN Organs

2008: Angola, Austria, Benin, Cuba, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Japan, Madagascar, Mauritania, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, and Turkey.

The General Assembly elected Algeria, Barbados, Belarus, Bolivia, Canada, Cape Verde, El Salvador, Indonesia, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malawi, the Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, Somalia, Sudan, and the United States of America for 3-year terms beginning on January 1, 2007. All but Belarus were elected on November 2. Belarus was elected on November 7.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for 9-year terms ending on February 5 of the year shown in parentheses. The judges, as of December 31, 2006, listed in order of precedence, are:

Rosalyn Higgins, United Kingdom (2009), President
Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh, Jordan (2009), Vice President
Raymond Ranjeva, Madagascar (2009)
Shi Jiuyong, China (2012)
Abdul G. Koroma, Sierra Leone (2012)
Gonzalo Parra-Aranguren, Venezuela (2009)
Thomas Burgenthal, United States (2015)
Hisashi Owada, Japan (2012)
Bruno Simma, Germany (2012)
Peter Tomka, Slovakia (2012)
Ronny Abraham, France (2009)
Kenneth Keith, New Zealand (2015)
Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor, Mexico (2015)
Mohamed Bennouna, Morocco (2015)
Leonid Skotnikov, Russia (2015)

UN Secretariat

The Secretariat, one of the principal organs of the United Nations, services the other UN bodies, administering the programs and policies laid down by them. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year, renewable term. Secretary-General Kofi Annan began his first term on January 1, 1997, and was reappointed to a second term which began on January 1, 2002, and ended December 31, 2006. The Secretariat has a staff drawn from about 170 countries:

Kofi Annan, Secretary-General

United States Participation in the United Nations—2006

Louise Frechette (to April 2006); Mark Mallach Brown (from April 2006), Deputy Secretary-General

Nobuyasu Abe (to January 2006); Nobuaki Tanaka (from April 2006), Under Secretary-General, Department for Disarmament Affairs

Inga-Britt Ahlenius, Under Secretary-General, Office of Internal Oversight Services

Christopher Burnham (to November 2006), Under Secretary-General, Department of Management

Chen Jian, Under Secretary-General, Department for General Assembly and Conference Services

Antonio Maria Costa, Director General (rank of Under Secretary-General), UN Office at Vienna; Executive Director of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Jan Egeland, Under Secretary-General, Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Ibrahim A. Gambari, Under Secretary-General, Department of Political Affairs

Jean-Marie Guéhenno, Under Secretary-General, Department of Peacekeeping Operations

Abdoulié Janneh Executive Secretary (rank of Under Secretary-General), Economic Commission for Africa

Mark Malloch Brown (to March 2006); Alicia Bárcena Ibarra (from April 2006), Chef de Cabinet (rank of Under Secretary-General)

Nicolas Michel, Under Secretary-General, Office of Legal Affairs

Jose Antonio Ocampo, Under Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Shashi Tharoor, Under Secretary-General, Department of Public Information

Anna K. Tibaijuka (from September 2006), Director-General, UN Office at Nairobi

Klaus Toepfer (to March 2006), Director-General, UN Office at Nairobi; Executive Director, UN Environment Program; Achim Steiner (from June 2006), Executive Director, UN Environment Program

David Veness, Under Secretary-General, Safety and Security

The **Senior Management Group** is a committee of senior UN managers that serves as the Secretary-General's cabinet and the central policy planning body of the United Nations. It comprises Secretary-General Kofi Annan (Chair), Deputy Secretary-General Louise Frechette (and later Mark Malloch Brown), all of the Under Secretary-Generals, and the following:

Louise Arbour, High Commissioner for Human Rights;

Marek Belka, Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Europe;

Principal UN Organs

Anwarul Chowdhury,
High Representative for Least Developed Countries,
Landlocked, and Small Island Developing States;

Radhika Coomaraswamy (from February 2006),
Special Rapporteur for Children and Armed Conflict;

Kemal Dervis, Administrator, UN Development Program;

Kim Hak-Su,
Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for
Asia and the Pacific;

António Manuel de Oliveira Guterres
High Commissioner for Refugees;

José Luis Machinea
Executive Secretary, Economic Commission for Latin
America and the Caribbean;

Rachel Mayanja, Special Advisor on Gender Issues and
Advancement of Women;

James T. Morris, Executive Director, World Food Program;

Thoraya Obaid, Executive Director, UN Population Fund;

Sergei A. Ordzhonikidze, Director General, UN Office at Geneva;

Supachai Panitchpakdi
Secretary-General, UN Conference on Trade and
Development;

Mervat M. Tallawy
Executive Secretary, Economic and Social Commission for
Western Asia;

Anna K. Tibaijuka, Executive Director, UN-HABITAT; and

Ann M. Veneman, Executive Director, UN Children's Fund.